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INFORMATION REPORT

25X1A

CD NO.

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR 27 MAR 50

SUBJECT 25X1C

Agricultural Taxes in Wu P'u Hsiang

means a surplus of about 30,000 piculs.

NO. OF PAGES

PLACE **ACQUIRED** DATE OF

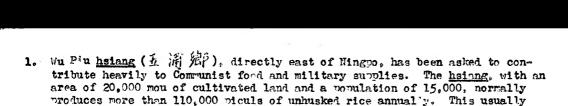
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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



- 2. At the end of 1949, however, Communist authorities began to collect food and asked each village to donate 10,000 catties of polished rice and 5,000 catties of unhusked rice. Collections were enforced through local branches of national organizations: The Liberation Movement (Fan Shen (翻 身)。 and the Peasants' Federation, as well as special "Battle Front Aid Committees". Commandeering work has been handled by Peasants' Federation branches made up of tenant farmers and migrants, who also prosecute anti-Communist elements.
- 3. In addition to the rice requisitioned, each village in the area has been ordered to supply 36 large wooden boats. Each pao (保) has to furnish ten boatmen, who are sent to Chenputu (121-16, 28-12) for training.
- 4. At the beginning of 1950, all residents of Wu P'u Hsiang between 18 and 50 were divided, according to family position and social status, into four groups for assignment on a monthly labor quota. The first group is required to do construction or other work for the authorities six days a month, the second group three days, the third group two days, and the fourth group one day. Persons who do not wish to work can be released from the assignment by payment of 30 catties of rice. Since most of the hsiang population is unwilling to perform this forced labor, large quantities of rice have been paid in to the Communists.

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States. Next Review Date: 2008

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